#### THE OCEAN YACHT RACE TO-DAY.

The Vesta and L'Hiroudelle-Full Deser of Both Vessels-Their Models, Build a

aide Decorations.

The preliminaries of the grand ocean contest between to yachts Vesta and L'Hirondelle have been arranged.

oday, forencon, wind and weather permitting, both cossels will start from the lightship off Sandy Hook and their respective capabilities in a sail twenty miles to adward and back. There will be no race without an

taken breeze blowing at the time, ring to the recent triumphs of the Vesta micled in the Heraken), much interest is fested in this match. The friends of each confident of an easy victory for their mast there is a grace buttery see in white throws round the cabin a sort of home like, comfortable feeling, that would be greatly appreciated by Mrs. Stowe. On each side of the grace there is a tail, solid bronze statue; the two help to support the marble mantel above. This latter is polished and carved elegantly, and with its surrounding ornaments of satin good, mahogany, bird's eye maple, red cedar, &c., is the most admired piece of furniture in the room. Above the mantel a fine mirror, with curiously chused frame, bangs inclined to the mainmast. Between the mantel and mirror there is a cock, also of curious workmanship, and an article well worthy the inspection of the visitor.

The sationn is lighted by a large sky-light, the frame work of which is of solid malogany; in size, it is seven feet eleven inches by four feet three inches. Over the centre table, which is of solid motagany with brass preventive rims for the dishes, there is suspended an eleganic chandellor with lustres. Forward of the saloon are four t in aquatic sports, we publish below full descrip

ess and lengthened the Henrietta had the honor of the now famous yacht Vesta. Mr. David Caril, being the person who oversaw the putting to of the timbers, is the architect of the vessel, and, oth as architect and builder, he is certainly deserving

of a great deal of praise.

The Vesta was built in the yard of Mr. Carll, at City Island, on the Sound. She was launched the 15th day

The Vesta measures exactly two hundred and one tons; length of keel, ninety-night feet; length on deck, one hundred and eight feet. The keisons and side kelsons are thirty-two inches wide and twenty-six inches deep and scaled with two and a half inch white oak. The four bilge streaks are four inches in thickness. The first clamp is four inches thick; the other three streak or clamp is four inches thick; the other three and a half inches. Her mainmast is eighty-four feet long and twenty-one and a half inches in the part-ners; foremast eighty-three feet long and twenty-two inches in partners; bowsprit thirty-seven feet long and twenty inches in the bed; jib@boom twenty feet clear , and twelve inches in the cap: main boom eet thirteen inches; main gaff thirty-four feet The trunk deck is forty feet long. This She is thoroughly fastened throughout with iron, copper and locust trunnels. The sky panion ways, cockpit and all combings are composed of Cuban mahogany. The steering apparatus is louble geared and has a brass purchase. Attached to

large, airy and elegantly furnished. She is fitted with

justly proud of his beautiful vessel, and is strongly of the opinion that in the right sort of weather she will prove the fastest craft in the New York yacht squad-

had her constructed on the old style.

By Her Monst, PRIDORMANDS, RC.

So far as her model is concerned the L' Hirondelle is considered weil nigh perfect. She has excellent bearings, a beau titul shear and a clean run, and is expable of carrying a heavy prees of canvass.

The L'Hirondelle has never yet had a well defined race. On the cruise of the floet last August, when going from New London to Newport, it was thought that for such a heavy vessel in a light easterly breeze she worked remarkably well. It will be recollected that on that occasion she was the third yacht in at Newport, and was behind the winning boat only about one hour.

If she take the race to-day, and that she will her owner and his friends are very sanguine, she will take precedence of any other yacht in the squadron, and probably be ranked as the fastest vessel of her description in the world.

THE LOSS OF THE EVENING STAR.

How She Might Have Been Saved.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REBALD.

This vessel was lost off the coast of Florida, about it hundred miles from the port of Fernandina. It apper from the testimony of the mate that the gale comenced blowing from the southeast; it then hauled east and then to the northeast, after which it fell alm

east and then to the northeast, after which it fell almost dead cain, and then it came out violently from the morthwest. It appears also that the ship was steering south, and afterwards southwest, and lastly 8.8. W. In order to form a better idea of the causes of the loss of this vessel, it will be necessary to trace the probable direction of the storm, and this can only be done by a sketch of the coast of the United States. It seems that

always do so it veinity or land does not prevent him. This storm passed like wire over the island of Bermuda, probably the eastern edge of it. The western edge was folt at Cape Hatters, as the United States steamer Memphis had to run in for a shelter into Hatters intel. I think it very probable that the centre of the storm ran along on the eastern edge of the Gulf stream, and as it advanced to the northward and eastward expanded so as to embrace a larger extent of the occas, when, as a matter of coarse, the wind would become less violent. It is also probable that this storm passed over the windward West India island, and had its origin somewhere not far from the mouth of the river Orinoco or Amazon. It is lamentable just to think that our ship captains are notoriously ignorant of this theory of storms, which is as simple as beautiful, and, by a little study and care, can be easily mastered by any seaman who can read and write. I think it is the duty of ship owners against insurance offices to exact a knowledge of this theory from the captains of their vessels, and to provide every vessel sailing under the American fag with a copy of Piddington's Sailor's Horn Book. In conclusion, I attribute the loss of the Eventing Star to the want of judgment in steering her into the storm, instead of out of it, which should have been done, doubtlees, had the captain bad any knowledge of the law of storms.

W. P. BUCKNER, Licutenant.

Order Andrew Mark Sany Follyn fileden.

MURDER IN BUFFALO -- A MAN'S BODY FOUND FLOATING IN

THE WATER.

. It is now hardly six months since the Vesta, so to k, started on her career, and she has already distin-ced herself in three separate races with some of the closus of the fleet. While the yacht fleet lay in Newport harbor in August last, Mr. Lorillard, destrous of ch with the owner of the Widgeon, reeen minutes ahead of her oppon sconds, and was therefore fairly besten by one and forty seconds. From the qualities exhibited Vesta on this occasion her stock rose rapidly, so became ranked among the fast ones a fact. This first race of the Vesta nded a good deal of attention and became the of considerable comment. Several of the Eng-billity and other distinguished foreigners who ed the contest expressed themselves surprised at the sailing qualities shown, but also at the and daring manner in which the vessels were in a heavy sea. One of these strangers, a of the Royal Yacht Club of England, confessed thought it very doubtful if there were one vessel out to which he belonged that would have any of victory in a match with so fast sailing a ynonicata, previded she was handled as well as she that occasion. The next contest in which the as engaged is fresh in the minds of the public, in to the grand ocean match the other day with recents.

rrietta.

is coniest, one of the most brilliant on the record the sporting in this country, the Vesta greatly ished herself, and established beyond further the adaptability of centre board vessels for ocean as well as for quiet cruising on rivers and mild seas. This grand trial resulted in a victory for its, she beating her opponent handsomely by ty-arx minutes.

minutes.

ys after her successful ocean contest with
we find the Vesta again in the arena and
untilet defiantly at all comera.

which took place on the 23d inst. between
Halcyon had been one of long standing,
hade by the respective owners when both

having been made by the respective owners when both the vessels were on the stocks, and before any idea of their sailing abilities could be arrived at.

This third contest, as the readers of the Herato are aware, resulted in victory for the Vesta, she reaching the goal one hour one minute and a half before her gallant opponent, and, deducting the allowance of time according to their difference in size and the rules of the yeach club, beating her by just fourteen minutes. The participants in this last race had an excellent opportunity of observing the kind of wind and weather in which their respective vessels would perform to the best advantage. For instance, on the start, from mon till some time after sundown, thore was a smooth sea and light airs, both yachts safling free before a fair wind. During the prevailance of this sort of weather it was demonstratheir respective vessels would perform to the best advantage. For instance, on the start, from noon till some time after sundown, there was a smooth see and light sirs, both yachts salling free before a fair wind. During the prevaience of this sort of weather it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Halcyon could easily outsail het opponent; she was forsome time as far in advance as five miles. But just before the lightship was reached, and when the wind began to freshen a bit, the Vesta, from her greater weight, cleaner model forward, and greater capacity for carrying sail, gained on her rival rapidly. The Halcyon, in light airs, akimmed along like the bird after which she is a named; but the moment that she got into a rough see and a stiff wind the lumps on her bows would bury themselves in the water and greaty impede her progress. The Halcyon has by no means so neat a model forward, at all events, as that possessed by the vesta. The latter, again, is much too heavy below the counters at for speed and beauty, and in this particular might be greatly improved upon. The Vesta will have to look after her laurels to-day; she is to be matched against one of the most beautiful pieces of naval architecture in the world.

DESCRIPTION OF THE L'HOUGHER SON AND ALLES AND A

BUDGE IN SUFFALD—A MAN'S SON FOUND FLOATING IN the vests. The latter, again, in much too heavy below the control of the most beautiful pieces of a control of the most beautiful pieces of the reside and outside decorations, the most magnificent pieces of her inside and outside decorations, the most magnificent pieces of her inside and outside decorations, the most magnificent pieces of her inside and outside decorations, the most magnificent pieces of the reside and outside decorations, the most magnificent pieces of the reside and outside decorations, the most magnificent pieces of the residence of the r

MISCELLAMEOUS POLITICAL ITEMS.

SENATOR HARRIE DECLINES . Description

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP. - The Harrish correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository, after correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository, after carefully inquiring into the expressions and affinities the next Legislature, has prepared a table giving the first choice of most of the members for United States Sen ator, placing the eight members from Allegheny country. nine; Cameron, elevon; Stevens, seven; Grow, seven doubtful, nineteen. The Union republican cancus wil consist of eighty-three Senators and Representatives.

RECONSTRUCTION.—Charles G. Loring, of Massachusette has written a long "opinion" on the legal questions in

Upon every principle, therefore, of public law applicable to a condition of peace or war; upon any reasonable construction of the constitution in reference to the relations of the lababitants of the several States, and of those States to the national government which it created and defined; and upon the fundamental principles of interpretation applicable to civil or national compacts it is believed that no reasonable doubt should exist that the imbaliants of the States recently in robellion, by that act forfeited, abandoned or lost their political rights of representation in Congress, and at the close of it, by their enforced surrender, were, in the language of that report (Congressional Reconstruction Committee) "disorganized communities, without civil government and without constitutions or other forms by virtue of which political relations could legally exist between them and the federal govern tions or other forms by virtue of which political relations could legally exist between them and the federal govern ment." The vast majority of them were criminals who had violated their allegiance, forfetted all rights, civil or political, including those of liberty and life itself, holding them only at the mercy of the government which they had thus outraged and defied, but to whose power they had been compelled unwillingly to submit. And, obsequently, that they could be reinstated in their political rights only by the assent of the government which represented the nation, and is fully empowered to all things needful for the preservation of the constitution and the Union, and the restoration of the constitution and the enjoyment of political privileges under them.

Chandler, of Michigan, made a speech at Mount Clemen Michigan, October 22, in which he discussed the nation

Chandler, of Michigan, made a speech at Mount Clemens, Michigan, October 22, in which he discussed the national question very theroughly from a radical standpoint. With regard to the constitutional amendment, he was not quite satisfied with the first section, but the second section was so good that it almost reconciled him to the first. The fourth section he thought there could be no question about by either party. Of the third section he spoke as follows:—

That simply says that no person who has added perjury to treason shall bold office. The traitor, if he has not been guilty of perjury as well as treason, may hold office, but the perjured traitor shall not. Well, now, tellow citizens, if you convict a man in this town of perjury without treason, you won't permit him to give testimony before a justice of the peace in a care of hos stealing. You don't permit him to swear at sil in any case. Now we say that a man who has been guilty of parjury in addition to treason shall not hold any office, and I submit whether treason and perjury united are not sufficient reason for exclusion from office? There is no other punishment affixed—none but that he shall not hold office. Now that they say is humiliating the South: "World you humiliate the South!" Yes, sir. That is just what I would do, for a perjured rebet traitor is not fit to set beside a loyal man in the Congress of the United states and make laws for loyal men. [Applause.]

The Indianapolis Journal announces that Governor Mor-ton, of that State, is not a candidate for President. THE "RED STRINGS,"—This is an organization of which the Ruleigh (N. C.) Standard gives the following ac-

count:—
The Red Strings, as they are called, are simply the heroes of America. We do not belong to this order, but we are posted in relation to it. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the order. General Grant is a member of it. Addrew Johnson is a member of it. When pursued and shot at in the gorges of the mountains by confederate troops, he was aided by members of this order, and perhaps owee his life to them. Many of the Union generals and other officers are members of it. There are, probably, ten thousand heroes of America in this State. They have their signs, grips and passwords, like the Know-Nothings, to which the editors of the Scatinei used to belong. They are unconditional Union men and patriots. That is all. Instead of being traitors to the Union they are among the best friends the Union has in this state.

Bulletin, in an article on the recent elections, says:—
It is our selemn conviction that the South must act once. Our Legislatures must raitly the constitution amendment before Congress meets. If this is not deamendment before Congress meets. If this is not done stronger terms will be insisted on by Congress. We agree with moderate Northern journals that there is no hope, with the present temper the Northern people are in, for the South to expect better terms. The constitutional amendment adopted, and the South will be admitted to Congress, where the Southern members may join the conservatives and head off the radicals.

The Amendment Gaining Ground,—The New South,

The Amendrane Gainine Gaorno.—The New South, published at Beaufort, S. C., says:—
Gradually the leading Southern papers are discussing the constitutional amendment and the question of its acoption, and in many cases in a favorable manner. Throughout the South it is receiving the earnest attention or the whole people. It was hoped that in the October elections the policy of the President would receive the endorsement of the majority of the people; but that is decided, and the question comes into greater prominence. We want this amendment adopted, for it is the platform of the conservative element in Congress, and never received the hearty support of the radicals of the Sumner, Waste and Stevens class. Should the South reject it the moderate men in the republican party will yield to those of more radical ideas, and the So.th will be required to accept a position far more disagreeable and other results.

Processed Amendment of the Amendment—The New

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE AMENDMENT. -The New Orieans Pica yene of the 21st instant contains the fol-

Processed Amendment of the Amendment.—The New Orieans Price gene of the Tlat instant contains the following.—

Governor Wells has received from New York a letter enclosing a copy of the constitutional amendments, with certain proposed modifications. The writer states that these modifications have received the approval of minist pression to exert great influence, and that copies of the same have been forwarded to the Governors of an the States not represented in Congress for their opinion. We give the proposed changes in stalks in the sections where they occur—

Suc. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hald any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an eath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an eather of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comitor to the enemies thereof, unless since each rebellion, as shall have preven his loggitz by his acts, and has not eponly or servely encited the people to rebel opened such degication as has been adopted by a two-theirs exter Congress, but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, against the United States, and assume or pay any debt or obligation mourred in ind of insurrection and believes and payment the states, according to the capacity and resources of each States, according to the capacity and resources of each States, according to the capacity and resources of each States, according to the capacity and resources of each States, according to the capacity and resources of each States, according to the capacity and resources of each States, according to the capacity

payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing maurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned, and such debt shall be equalized throughout the States, according to the capacitate throughout the States, according to the capacitate throughout the States and assume or pay any debt or obligations or any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation mourred in aid of insurrection or reachion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debt, obligations or claims shall be held liegal and void.

OUTRAGES ON FREEDEMS.—The Augusta, Ga., Constitutionals contains the following sensible temarks:—

It cannot be denied that outrages perpetrated upon the freed people are exceptional. Even General Tilison as miss this. But it is still not deniable that crimes of this lind do exist in some portions of the country, to the mortification of candid and homorable men throughes the South. Of all atrecties these inflicted upon the freed people are, perhaps, most demander upon the freed people are perhaps, most demander upon the saint do exist in some portions of the country, to the mortification of the South, most detrimental. These people have been amancipated by no act of their urbanity of deportment, apable of prodigious service in the future. Great proportions of them preserve their urbanity of deportment, apable of prodigious service in the future. Great proportions of them preserve their urbanity of deportment, apable of prodigious service in the future. Great proportions of them preserve their urbanity of deportment, apable of prodigious service in the future. Great proportions of them preserve their urbanity of deportm

mination is smbodied in the following extract:—
All peaceful efforts having been exhausted and failed, the civil authorities having shown themselves unable or unwilling te protect freed people in their rights of person and property, or to bring to tried and punishment persons guilty of inflicting monatrous crucities upon them, there was no alternative but to use military force in compliance with General Orders. No. 44, above referred to. I shall hold the prisoner and maintain a garrison in Heary county until the conduct of the people and the action of the civil suthorities warrant the belief that the laws will be enforced and all classes of citizens protected. Longer to trust mere professions in presence of facts in my possession would be to indulge in criminal creduity.

THEN WAYF A KING TO RUE OVER THEM.—The Mobile

THEY WANT A KING TO ROLE OVER THEM Tribune of October 25 closes a chapter of lamentation over the republican victories at the North in this legable ous wail:—"How long, O Lord! Our hope is in Thee, with the democratic party as the instrument. That failing, give us the man with a scepter in his hand." There was once before in the world's history a people who thought it would be a fine thing to have a king to rule over them. They obtained their desire, but after a short time were, if we remember rightly, of opinion that they had not bettered their condition. Just think of that party of which Morrissey and the Woods are honored leaders as being the chosen instrument of the Lord!

GENERAL WILBON'S COMEKONO WITH THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL BANKS.—General Banks was recently charged with gross intoxication at Portland, Ms. He denied it in a public meeting at Malden, Msss. General Wilson was quoted as having said he should be surprised if General Banks should make such a denial. General Wilson explains what he did say as follows:—

Enwarp Everett of the Gettysburg oration of the late Edward Everett is an unequivocal enunciation of that sentiment of the loyal masses of the American people which the third section of the constitutional amendment will, when adopted, enact into law:—"The people of loyal America will never take to their confisee or admit again to a share in their government the this desolating war upon the land."

Cona Harcii Leavitt a Candidate for Office.

notorious spiritualist medium, Cora Hatch Leavitt, is a cundidate for the Illinois State Legislature from the city

#### FROM POUGHKEEPSIE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Temperance Convention-Row at a Democratic Meeting-An English Steamer on the

The Conference Temperance Convention.

The Conference Temperance Convention for the State of New York will convene in this city on Tuesday, October 30, continuing its session two days. The programme D laid down as follows:—On Tuesday, reports

Casper G. Collier, democratic candidate for Congress in this district; J. C. Fields, Gilbert Dean prietly.

attention.

AQUATIC.

As was predicted immediately after the Poughkeepsie regaits of last week, the part that Stevens, of Poughkeepsie, and Gilbert Ward, of Newburg, took in that affair has resulted in a match between those two knights of the seulls. The contest is to take place opposite this city on Tucsday, November 13, a distance of five miles, tor a purse of \$300.

Necotiations are also pending between John McKlel and Jimmy Hannail, of Pittaburg, for a five mile race for a purse of \$2,000. The greatest efforts are being made to get the affair off this season.

# THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The following extracts from Western correspondence tally with the statements of General Sherman, and vin-dicate that somebody for selfish reasons has been trying

dione that somebody for selfish reasons has been trying to get up a scare:—

[From St. Joseph correspondence of St. Louis Democrat.]

"Murdering and stealing continue, but not to such an extent as to justify the exaggerated despatches from Leavesworth to the New York papers. Except along the border of Southern Colorado and down in New Mexico, there is no disposition among the Indians to engage in

border of Southern Colorado and down in New Mexico, there is no disposition among the Indians to engage in war.

Among the Chevennes, Arapahoes, Bloods, Grows, Siour and Santees in northern Colorado, Montano and Daccian, there is a disposition to plander, pilier and murder only as an incident to these objects. To keep them in proper restraint the military force in the Territories is not sofficient, and cannot well be made so while the Indians roam over so large an area.

From St. Louis correspondence Cincinnati Gazetta. One of the best evidences that nothing like a general war is threatened or contemplated by the Indians, is the fact that General Sherman and his staff, numbering only twelve persons all told, traversed the plains from Umaha to Benver, thence to Santa Fe and below and back by the headquarters of the Arkansas, the old Santa Fe trail and Smook Hill route to Missouri, without an escort, and were nowhere molested.

But true, however, that the whites in the vicinity of Fort Garland, in Kit Caroon's district, are in an unsettled condition and do threaten war, and it is quite likely that there will be an outbreak among them. In fact, it is already stated that Kit Caroon hes notified the authorities that neutrities have commenced. There is also a good deal of bad feeling among the Kiowas, and they may give much trouble. As it he available troops in Missourjand Kansas are being sent to points where they are mean needed, and should war really open there will be bloody but short work made of the redskins.

#### THE PRESS OF AMERICA.

The New York Dailies.

Under the above title, the Parisian daily, Le Liberti
has just published interesting details on the press of
New York city and on the progress of journalism during the past thirty years. The writer takes the humans "the best made up and most complete newspaper in the

sheets of the Empire City were wretuned specimens of the nowspaper world. A brief editorial, a summary of European items received by sailing ships, and a few city articles were their entire contents. The nocessity of a thorough reform was apparent. Mr. Bennett first looked to the perfecting of the local columns, and subsequently financial articles were published in the Harath before they found their way into the columns of its contemporaries. Shortly afterwards, the success of the paper increasing rapidly, special attachés of the journal boarded ships at sea, and, reaching New York without delay, furnished the news of Mr. Bennett's readers twouty-four hours in advance of its publication in other papera. Subsequently arrangements were effected by which regular communication was established between New York, Albany and Washington, and a day in advance of all other journals the Herath had its reports of both Congressional and legislative sessions. At a later day Mr. Bennett engaged correspondents in the principal European and American cities, and thus enabled his readers to enjoy the perusal of specially prepared letters. After many years had elapsed the telegraph was invented, and from that moment the Harath distanced its many competitors by the heads of specially prepared letters. After many years had elapsed the telegraph was invented, and from that moment the Harath distanced its many competitors by the heads of specially prepared letters. After many years had elapsed the telegraph was invented, and from that moment the Harath distanced its many competitors by the heads of pecially prepared letters. After many years had elapsed the telegraph was invented, and from that moment the Harath of the heads of t

a special correspondent, neace we must mise that Mr. Bennett had more anxiety to keep his readers well informed on events in Europe than his French and Enghan contemporaries had for the interest of their subscribers in relation to American matters.

If we have given especial prominence to the Heralds as our specimen of American journalism it is because public opinion looks upon it as the best in point of execution and fulness of news that can be obtained in the United States. We have given a complete history of it, and now we shall bring our remarks on that journal to a close, in order to give a rapid glace at the condition of the other New York papers. Before going further, we will add that Mr. J. G. Bennett, the founder of the Harald, although now quite advanced in years, still directs its course. About three months ago he associated his son, J. G. Bennett, Jr., in the management of the Harald, and he proves to have inherited all the energy and talents of his father.

# NAVY BULLETIN.

ORDERED.

ORDERED.

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ORDERED.

OCT. 18—First Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, Second Assistant Engineers C. H. Greenleaf, John Fornance, Henry Snyder and James M. Clark, to the Madwaska: Chaplain Mason Nobie, to duty at the New York Navy Yarn; Chaplain Wm. A. Hitchcock, to the zabine; Chaplain Wm. H., Stewart, to the Naval Academy.

Oct. 20.—Mater Timms Pindar, E. S. Stover, C. J. Andrews and G. G. Symms, to duty in the Golf Squadron.

Chaplain Wm. H., Stewart, to the Naval Academy.
Oct. 20.—Mates Thomas Pindar, E. S. Stover, C. J.
Andrews and G. G. Symms, to duty in the Gulf Squadron.
Detacard.
Oct. 15.—Chaplain Charles S. Stewart, from duty at
the Navy Yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders;
Chaplain Thomas G. Salter, from the Sabine, and placed
on waiting orders; Chaplain H. B. Hibben, from duty at
the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty in the North
Pacific Squadron in December.
Oct. 20.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John R.
Sherwood, from the Memphis and ordered to the Don;
Lieutenant Commander John Weidman, from ordnance
duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the
Osapee, Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W.
Mittead, from the Don and ordered to the Memphis.
Oct. 20.—Nate F. A. Beattle, of the Madawaska.
CINTED STATES STANKE REQUIPMENTA
The Songuehanna is now fitting out at the Brooklyn
Navy Yard for service in the North Atlantic equadron as
the flagship of Rear Admirai Palmer, in place of the
Rhode Island. The Sauquehanns will be ready for service again about the first of November, and will proceed
to Hampton Roads, where Commodore Lamma will
hand down his dag from the Island, and will proceed
to Hampton Roads, where Commodore Lamma will
hand down his dag from the Islands will be ready for service again about the first of November, and will proceed
to Hampton Roads, where Commodore Lamma will
hand down his dag from the Islands.

The Navy Department is in receipt of despatches from
Commander Carter, commanding the United States
BEATH OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDAR CHAPLES, OF THE MINDCAC'.

The Navy Department is in receipt of despatches from
Commander Carter, commander of the Brita Claus,
Beath of Lieutenant Commodore of the
decement Monocacy, announcing the arrival of that vessel
at Bridgetown, Barbadoes on account of the Hillness and
subsequent death (on the 25d ult) of Lieutenant Commander Carter pays a tribute to the character of the
decement of the pays at the control of the Courter of the
decement of the pays

# ARMY BULLETIN.

The board of officers for the examination of officers applicated in the United States cavalry convened and commenced its duties on the 24th instant. The board is composed of the following officers:—Brevet Major General David Hunter, Fresident; Brevet Ingadier General Win. H. Emory, commanding garrison of Washington; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. Owens, Captain Fifth United States cavalry, Recorder.

REMOVAL OF READQUARTERS OF THE SKRANTMENT OF HISBORY OF MAJOR General W. S. Handock, commanding the Department of Missouri, has announced that on the let of November the headquarters of the department will be removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, Kaissas.

REVOCATION OF ORN OF GENERAL AUGUSTS ORDERS.

Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Westington, 22 Welnesder in Europe and

### WATERVLIET ARSENAL OUR TROY CORRESPONDENCE.

TROY, Oct. 25, 1886 Extensive and noteworthy improvements just been finished at the Watervilet Amenal, at in West Troy, on the bank of the Hudson ri While the war of 1812 was progressing Gr while the war of 1812 was progressing of bush, opposite Albany, on the east bank of Hudson, came to possess considerable military it tauce as an ordinance post, but was indefensible as an enemy. On this account the general governmentermined to establish a fully equipped military hishment in this vicinity. Its first efforts in this divere the foundation of what is now an immense work and semi-fortification, costing several millidellars, and constituting one of the chief establish of the linds in the United States, and known to the partment at Washington as the Wateryliet Arsenal.

# ABANGONMENT, DESTITUTION AND DEATH OF A NEW HAVE

[From the Chicago Fribune, Octoway morning, about seven o'cl as an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. She also said that \$400 in money belonging to her was in the hands of Judge Schooled, of this city. These few observations embody the substance of all that she revealed regarding her past history previous to hed death, which occurred, as above stated, at seven o'clooky gesterday morning. The following facts have been gathered from the parties te whom the lady made refees ence:—Her maiden name was Mary Hope, and she formerly resided at New Haven, Connecticut, where he family still reside: A brother, named Norman Hope, was at one time associated with Duprez & Green's Minstreis, but left them in 1853. Thus it was that Mr. Grasso become acquainted with her. On Monday evoning she visited the Academy of Music, and requesting to see him, he made her. He had not seen her before for four years, and thinking from her manned that she was either insahe or much the worse from excessive drinking, he held little conversation with her, only learning that she was married, and that her haven and lived in this city. A gentleman boarding at the National Hedel stated that he knew both Mr. and Mrs. Lopes, and that owing to her indiscretions her husband refused to live with her. Another report which has gained some credence yeaterday was that Lopes first sequence her from home and continuod in disreputable acquaintance with her until about two months since, when he shandened her. Since then she has made as engagement at the Concert Hall, No. 117 Clark strees, for two weeks. There was found in her dress pocket a portmonnale containing a piece of paper, upon which were the names "Judge Schofield, No. 96 Washington street, Room 15," and "Mary Loper;" and another bearing the name of "A. M. Benjamin, Armory," The lady was apparently about twenty years old. When she tend came to the boarding house where she died, she was thinly clad in a loose morning gown and with none of the customary appared for out door wear—not even a bonnet or a light shaw! Her remains were taken to the d

# THE NASHVILLE TRAGEDY.

We gave a day or two ago the account of the shooting of Charles Bent, agent of the Associated Press, by F. H. Medavock, in Nashville. The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gasette narrates the antecedents of the Case as follows:—

High McGavock, deceased, was one of our most substantial and wealthy citizons. When quite far along in yours he married a young and beamiful wife, who became the mother of one son, the young man who perpetrated the homicide to-day. The old man sleeps in an honored grave. Toward the close of Hugh McGavock's life his young wife became very much attached to her music teacher—an accomplished and handsome Frenchman, named Desevelas—to whom, subsequent to her first husband's death, she was married. This marriage did not prove to be a very happy one, and a separation occurred prior to the death or departure of Desevelas—to the order of the city. She is rich, highly accomplished, and although past forty, is one of the most beautiful and engaging woman that has moved in Nashville society during the past six years. Had she been as proden as ahe is fascinating, the bloody corpse of Charles Bent, a good-looking, joily, well-educated young man, came to this city eight or ten year sloce, and was employed as a banker's clerk. His accomplishments were varied. He had more than ordinary licerary culture, and devened much attention to music. At our creat musical festivatia he has always taken an important part. As agent of the Ameciated Press, he occupied a respectable and responsible position. But for many months past, the public has feli scandalized by the intimesey which has existed between Charles Bent and Madame prevent miscal festivatia he has always taken an important part. As agent of the Ameciated Press, he occupied a respectable and responsible position. But for many months past, the public has feli scandalized by the intimesey which has existed between Charles Bent and Madame Preserves, and that intimacy oulminated in open disgrace at the National and Louisville Hotels a few days sinc